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APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

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TITLE: DEVICE AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING
THREE-DIMENSIONAL OBJECTS BY
MEANS OF A GENERATIVE
MANUFACTURING METHOD

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DEVICE AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING THREE-DIMENSIONAL OBJECTS BY
MEANS OF A GENERATIVE MANUFACTURING METHOD

The present invention relates to a device and to a method for producing three-dimensional
5 objects according to the preamble of claim 1 and of claim 13, respectively.

In generative manufacturing methods, as for example selective laser sintering, selective
laser melting, stereolithography or 3D printing, three-dimensional objects are produced layerwise
by applying layers of a building material and interconnecting them by selective solidification at
positions corresponding to the cross-section of the objects.

10 Such a method and such a device are known from EP 0 734 842, for example, wherein the
selective laser sintering of a pulverous building material is described. There, a first layer of a
pulverous material is applied onto a lowerable carrier and is irradiated by a laser at the positions
corresponding to the object such that the material there sinters together. Thereafter, the carrier is
lowered and a second layer is applied onto the first layer and again selectively sintered to thereby
15 get interconnected to the first layer. In this way, the object is formed layerwise. No irradiating
takes place during the application of a new layer. In this way, the laser which is one of the most
cost-intensive elements of the laser sintering device is not optimally used under economic aspects
and the productivity of the device is lowered by interruptions of the irradiating. Additionally, a
loss of time due to heating up, cooling down and other steps of the method may appear.
20 Furthermore, it is known to build multiple objects in parallel in such a device if these fit in the
building space.

If more objects than the number that fits into the building space shall be produced
concurrently, this is principally possible by parallel operation of a plurality of such devices, but
this is associated with high investment costs.

25 Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a device and a method with
which the productivity and the economic efficiency in layerwise generative production of three-
dimensional objects can be increased in an economical way.

The object is attained by a device according to claim 1 and by a method according to claim
13.

30 Further developments of the invention are specified in the subordinate claims.

Further features and advantages of the invention will arise from the description of embodiments with reference to the figures. From the figures:

Fig.1 shows a schematic side view of a device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig.2 shows a schematic illustration of a device according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Fig.3 shows a schematic illustration of a device according to a modification of the second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 4 shows a schematic illustration of a process workflow according to a second embodiment of the invention; and

First Embodiment

Fig. 1 shows a cross-sectional view of a laser sintering device according to a first embodiment of the invention as an example of a device for layerwise production of three-dimensional objects from a building material which is solidifiable by means of electromagnetic radiation. The device comprises two process chambers 11 and 12 in each of which objects are produced. They may be given by two process chambers which are spatially separated from each other or by a twin-chamber wherein each partial region forms a separate process chamber. Each of the process chambers comprises a building container 6 with a wall 16 and a building platform 4. The building platform 4 is connected to a vertical drive 15 which enables an up and down movement of the building platform 4 relative to the building container in the vertical direction.

A material application device 7 for applying the sintering powder to be applied onto the building platform 4 is arranged above the building container 6. A deflection unit 10 which is capable of directing a directed beam of electromagnetic radiation, in particular laser radiation, to any positions in an applied layer is arranged above the material application device 7. Preferably, this deflection unit 10 is a xy-scanner or a plotter.

As shown in Fig. 1, a radiation source 21 in form of a laser is arranged outside of the process chambers 11 and 12. The emitted laser beam is supplied to one process chamber 11 or to the other process chamber 12 via a switch device 22. In the case of the radiation source 21 being a laser having properties suited for fibre transmission, e.g. a NdYAG laser, the switch device 22 is

formed to be a beam switch. To achieve this, the laser beam is supplied to the beam switch via a light conducting fibre or via a light conducting cable and is transmitted to the individual process chambers via light conducting fibres or via light conducting cables which are selectably connectable to it. In this way, the process chambers are each fixedly connected to the laser via
5 light conducting fibres or via light conducting cables. However, the switch device 22 may also be formed to be a switchable optical element, particularly a mirror, where the laser beam propagates freely. Furthermore, Fig. 1 shows a built up object 24 which is surrounded by non-solidified powder 25.

In a modification, a beam splitter device, for example in form of a controllable optical
10 element, is provided which allows to split the beam from the radiation source and to concurrently supply it to both chambers.

The device according to the first embodiment enables the use of one radiation source for two distinct process chambers which leads to multiple advantages in the production of a high number of components:

15 If not every process chamber is provided with its own radiation source, this leads to a noticeably lower capital expenditure for the increase of the number of process chambers.

The decoupling of radiation source and process chamber allows for lower security expenditures in designing of the process chamber.

The required space for a process chamber is lower due to the decoupling of radiation
20 source and process chamber.

In operation, in both process chambers 11, 12 objects are concurrently produced. In doing so, the laser 21 is alternately connected to each of the two process chambers 11, 12. Particularly, a previously applied layer is irradiated in one process chamber while, at the same time, in the other process chamber a new layer is applied onto a layer which was selectively irradiated before and is
25 eventually prepared for the irradiating, e.g. by pre-heating.

The method allows for a more effective use of the radiation source as compared to the conventional method. The degree of capacity utilization of the radiation source is considerably increased since it is used for irradiation in one building container during the time of the application of a layer in the other building container.

Second Embodiment

The device according to a second embodiment differs from the one of the first embodiment in that a single radiation source is assigned to four process chambers. These may be given in form of spatially separated individual chambers or as partial regions of two twin-chambers or in form of a fourfold chamber.

Fig. 2 schematically shows a device according to a second embodiment of the invention. As can be seen in Fig. 2, the laser 21 is connectable to one of the process chambers 11, 12, 13, 14 each via a switch device 224. Alternatively, as shown in Fig. 3, to each two process chambers a switch device 222a and 222b, respectively, may be assigned whose input is connected to the output of a switch device 22 which is connected subsequent to the radiation source 21.

Fig. 4 shows a flowchart of a method according to a second embodiment of the invention. As illustrated in the upper half of Fig. 4, a building operation is concurrently performed in the process chambers 11 and 12. To achieve this, in a configuration according to Fig. 3, the switch device 22 supplies the radiation to the switch device 222a which is assigned to the process chambers 11 and 12. Then, the switch device 222a alternately supplies the radiation to the two process chambers 11 and 12, respectively. Particularly, a previously applied or prepared layer is irradiated in one process chamber while concurrently a new layer is prepared on a layer selectively irradiated before in the other process chamber. During the building operation in both process chambers 11 and 12, in the other two process chambers 13 and 14 completely built objects are removed from the process chambers and a new building operation in the process chambers is prepared.

As illustrated in the lower half of Fig. 4, a new building operation is performed in the process chambers 13 and 14 after completion of the building operation in the process chambers 11 and 12, while in both process chambers 11 and 12 completely built objects are removed from the process chambers and a new building operation is prepared. To achieve this, in a configuration according to Fig. 4 the switch device 22 supplies the radiation to the switch device 222b which is assigned to the process chambers 13 and 14. Then, the switch device 222b alternately supplies the radiation to both process chambers 13 and 14, respectively. Particularly, a previously applied layer is irradiated in one process chamber while in the other process chamber a new layer is concurrently applied onto a layer which was selectively irradiated before.

As in the first embodiment, the switch devices 22, 222a and 222b, respectively, are embodied to be switchable optical elements or beam switches for example. In the latter case, a fixed connection via a light conducting fibre or a light conducting cable exists between the beam switch 22 and the laser 21, on one hand, and the beam switch 22 and the respective beam switch 222a and 222b, on the other hand.

More than four process chambers and corresponding switch devices are provided in a further modification.

Both embodiments described above further have the advantage that powder materials different from each other can be used in the different process chambers. Furthermore, two batches can be produced in direct succession.

The invention is preferably applicable to selective laser sintering and selective laser melting, respectively, wherein a powder is used as the material to be solidified. However, it is not limited to this but also includes the use of a liquid, light-curable resin as known from stereolithography or the solidification of a powder material by means of the acting of a binder or binder system. In this case, the beam consists of particles of one or more components which interconnect the powder grains of the building material.

Apart from the number of process chambers described in the embodiments, any arbitrary number of process chambers or building regions and any combination of the number of radiation sources and the corresponding process chambers or building regions may be provided. Different materials, process conditions such as temperature or pressure or surrounding atmosphere, or parameters such as the laser power may be used in the process chambers.